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PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY TO THE KING,

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THE UNFEIGNED ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE

OF THE AUTHOR.

DELINEATIONS,

&c.

P. 35, line 6, for 31, 32, read 36, 37.
— — — 9, — 24, — 28.

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2 In this publication it is my purpose to confine myself very much to a simple and brief demonstration of such facts as have been accurately ascertained. Their conformity with the actual progress of disease and their connexion with the pathological doctrines, which I have elsewhere endeavoured to unfold, will be easily discerned by all who have attended to what I have formerly ventured to publish. I cannot but hope at the same time that the evidence now to be adduced will be found suf-

ficient to claim some degree of notice, were it even to stand alone and receive no support from other sources.

Of course, it is not unnatural that I should wish that those who may look at this portion of my undertaking, would examine what I have said before. Unless I should be so far indulged, I shall run some risk of being misunderstood, and a right knowledge of the subject may not be obtained. It will be apparent from this remark that I do not see any reason for altering my former statements. On the contrary additional researches have tended to confirm the opinions which a careful and unprejudiced investigation had induced me to adopt.

It shall be my object, if strength and opportunity be afforded me, to continue to labour in this field of knowledge; nothing doubting that Truth in this as in all other matters will certainly prevail, even though it have but a feeble champion, and many be arrayed against it.

The plates in this fasciculus have been executed with great care from most accurate drawings by Mr. Shrapnell. His knowledge as an anatomist, and his skill as an artist well fitted him for such an undertaking, and I feel happy that I have had it in my power to avail myself of his valuable assistance.

One of my designs in this treatise is to illustrate a principle which I have insisted on in my former publications. Hitherto it has been too much our practice to draw all our conclusions on pathological subjects from the last alterations of structure

that are observable in the human body. I have been desirous, as far as possible, to reverse this process; to mark the first indications of disorganization in the animal frame; and to trace them through all their gradations till they arrive at their final change.

It is manifest that it is only under very peculiar circumstances we can derive any advantage from human pathology in the first part of this investigation; but the inferior animals afford ample opportunities for pursuing it. I am well assured, if these opportunities be duly improved, that a degree of knowledge may be acquired which will fully repay the labour. A little well-directed vigilance in this way will put the inquirer in possession of facts which never could have been obtained from the most assiduous and continued examination of changes of structure in the human body alone.

In my "Inquiry" I mentioned particularly that the disorganizations, of which I am now to treat, were closely connected both in their origin and progress with the Lymphatic system. The arguments drawn both from analogy and direct observation seemed to place this point beyond all reasonable dispute. I am now prepared to adduce other proofs touching this matter. But when we consider that the great Harvey himself, and many of the distinguished anatomists of his day, gave no credit to those who first maintained that such a set of vessels as the Lymphatics existed, it is not to be wondered that

doubts should be entertained respecting the supposed agency of these same vessels in causing disease. Almost every writer on physiology and pathology, from the time of Bartholin to that of Ruysch, ascribed an influence to these vessels in producing diseased structure, which the researches of the latter, it must be confessed, did not confirm. He very successfully exposed the fallacies which existed respecting follicles, to the growth and expansion of which tubercles and tumours were ascribed: but in overthrowing these errors he introduced others, and certainly caused some valuable information to be neglected.

This information was mingled with much incorrect doctrine, but there was nevertheless a solid foundation; and better and more accurate knowledge probably would have been acquired had not the prevailing investigations of the day diverted attention from the right path. Bidloo wrote a treatise on the very subject to which I allude, and has given various engravings pointing out the manner in which disease of the lymphatic vessels leads to the formation of hydatids;* and he also shews that the transmutations of these latter bodies give rise to tubercles and tumours.

Verduc also, and many other writers of his day, all contended that diseased lymphatics occasioned cysts in the same

* *Vide Exercitat. Anatomico-chirurg. secunda de Hydatibus.*

manner as aneurisms are formed from dilated arteries. The doctrine respecting the conversion of hydatids into tumours of various kinds was maintained by Joh. Maur. Hoffmann, in his *Disquisitiones Pathologicæ*. I find a reference to this work in Haller's *Disputationes ad Morborum*, &c.: but all my efforts to obtain a copy of the former have hitherto been unsuccessful. In the work of Haller there are several cases detailed, so strongly demonstrative of the truth of the doctrines which I maintain, that I mean to point them out to the attention of my reader in a subsequent part of this treatise.

Desirous of bringing forward every collateral argument that bears upon the pathological questions which are now at issue I have considered it proper to notice the foregoing facts, that all who take an interest in the discussion may have an opportunity of candidly weighing the evidence.

The following remarks, though partly of a personal nature, are at the same time so much connected with the inquiries which I have ventured to submit to my professional brethren that I am sure I shall stand excused for bringing them forward in this place. Having myself used the freedom of criticising the opinions of some of my contemporaries I never can feel displeased when my own are subjected to a similar examination. Having, moreover, a great dislike to controversy I have always been disinclined to do more in any question, to which I have been a party, than simply to state the grounds

on which the views are founded, leaving it to time and increased experience either to confirm or disprove them. Acting on this principle I have never been moved by any thing that may have been said of the views themselves, provided they have been fairly stated by those who differ from me.

A writer in the *Revue Médicale* for April 1825, who signs himself Mériadec-Laennec, has given me some cause to say that this very reasonable expectation of fairness in statement has not been fulfilled either with regard to myself or other authors whom I have quoted. He has not only *not* stated fairly what I *have said*, but he has been equally blameable in making me appear to say what I have *never said*. It is by no means my intention to follow him through his animadversions: I will merely notice one or two of his misrepresentations and mistatements as in themselves important, and immediately connected with this subject. In my work is the following sentence. "But it is evident that the same state of the system, whatever that may be, which calls one tubercle into existence, may *generate* an indefinite number." This passage is thus rendered in the French translation: "Mais il est certain que quelque soit l'état du système admettant l'existence d'un seul tubercule, il peut en engendrer d'autres en nombre quelquefois infini." M. Laennec's version runs thus: "Mais ce tubercule peut *en engendrer* un grand nombre d'autres" &c. Not satisfied with this striking and palpable

perversion of the sense as it stands in the original, or *even* in the translation, he carries it on through many successive sentences; and in every instance with an increasing deviation from the truth. Thus he says, "La génération des hydatides secondaires par l'*hydatide* solitaire offre plusieurs variétés. Elle peut se faire en grappe, et constitue alors ces tubercules pediculés qui sont comme suspendus," &c. &c. Again, "Elle peut se faire par *juxtaposition*, et forme alors ces masses granulées étendues à la surface des membranes," &c. &c. "Elle peut se faire à l'*intérieur*, ou à l'*extérieur* de l'*hydatide-mère*," &c. &c. "Enfin, elle peut se faire *isolément*, c'est-à-dire de manière que les hydatides secondaires sont d'abord plus ou moins écartées de l'*hydatide-mère*, puis se rapprochent en grossissant, et finissent par se confondre en masse."

The *generation* of the secondary hydatids by the solitary hydatid, as stated by M. Laennec in the first of these sentences, is a fiction of his own, and was evidently devised to support his misrepresentation that I have attributed an *engendering* power to hydatids. I have equal cause to complain of the *illustrations* which he has represented me as giving of the different varieties of structure occasioned by the transmutations of hydatids. With regard to the *first* my words are, "Hydatids occasionally grow in clusters, and hang within the cavities," page 217: to the *second*, "This variety happens when an immense number of very small tubercles are generated *in juxtaposition* and unite together:" to the *third*, "Sometimes small

hydatids grow from the outer or inner surface of large ones, or float within them. I have seen from a source of this kind the uterus and its appendages converted into an enormous misshapen mass: tubercles of the size of the first growing from it while these again were surmounted by smaller ones in many gradations: some had glairy contents; others were in a state of schirrosity; and others were but little changed, having thin, delicate cysts, and containing a transparent fluid:" to the *last*, "But perhaps the most important variety of all is when tubercles, originally distinct from each other, approximate as they increase in size, ultimately unite, and form tumours which have received different designations according to the predominant character of their contents and internal structure." The passages above-quoted are, I presume, those on which M. Laennec has founded his strange perversion of my words and of my meaning. The chapter from which they are taken is entitled "Farther observations illustrating the connexion between hydatids and tubercles—Formation of tumours." It treats of the pathological question *alone*. In that chapter, as well as in every other part of my work, I have avowedly abstained from discussing the opinions respecting the origin of hydatids; and as to their being *engendered* in the manner specified by M. Laennec, I never so much as dreamt of it.

* To the accuracy of the pathological facts contained in the preceding extracts from my "Inquiry," I renew my unqualified assent. They are capable of the most

So far, indeed, from affording the slightest pretext for such an interpretation I have used the strongest language to prevent such an error. The notions connected with the animalcular existence of hydatids, I was well aware, had been applied most improperly to explain the progress of disease. In reference to these speculations I observe, towards the conclusion of the very chapter which has been so much misrepresented by M. Laennec, that admitting for the sake of argument "that hydatids are animalcules, it has, I trust, been shown that it is to the loss of the hydatidal character altogether and the transformation of these bodies that the morbid appearances in this and many other diseases are to be referred. This is the broad ground upon which I wish to rest my view of the subject. My design has been to prove that such transformations do take

rigorous demonstration, and must ultimately gain the attention of every unprejudiced and impartial mind: and then the inconsistencies of the elaborate and contradictory opinions that now prevail will be clearly seen. I take this opportunity of mentioning another circumstance connected with the present subject. My first work was published in 1819; my second in 1822. The translator (though this fact is noticed in a note at page 282) has so united the two publications as to make them at first sight appear as one work and published at the same time. The introduction of the *first* is omitted altogether, while that of the *second* is taken from its natural situation, and placed before the first. This act, on every account, is most objectionable. It has misrepresented the character of my work and given a pretext for criticisms altogether unfounded. The arrangement which I thought fit to adopt arose from the progressive nature of the inquiry, but it is not perhaps such as would have been chosen had the whole subject-matter been brought forth at once. Errors, likewise, of a less important kind have arisen from the translator not fully understanding the idiomatic delicacies of our language.

place and occasion a great variety of disorganizations in the animal frame; and I consider that the question, so far as Pathology is concerned, has nothing to do with the speculations respecting the origin and vitality of hydatids. It was expedient in the progress of this disquisition that something should be said of the natural history of these bodies. I have not pretended to give a complete account of them, for it was not necessary to my argument that it should be so: though it is a subject that may well excite more accurate investigation." (See "Inquiry," p. 276.) The whole of my remarks to the conclusion are expressed in this strain; and were actually written to condemn the very error of which M. Laennec accuses me.

Again, at p. 300, after quoting from Sauvage the following words, "*ast in vomica et steatomate mucus quidam adiposus, calore liquefactus, qualis in vesicis hydatidosis viscerum toties observatur,*" I remark, "To confirm the last-mentioned point all my own experience and reasonings tend." "It is supported by many facts already mentioned in this volume; and it is matter of great satisfaction to me to find any part of the doctrine which I have endeavoured to establish so explicitly supported by the authority of this very accurate and eminent author. I am not at all desirous of contending for his opinion respecting the origin of hydatids: that, as I have more than once observed, is a separate question. It is enough for my present purpose to show that hydatids, in one of their states

of existence, do contain such fluids as are found in vomica; and that the phenomena of the disease correspond in every point with those which sometimes attend the growth and progress of these bodies."

After this simple exposure I need say little more. M. Laennec's other interpretations of my opinions are so different from what I actually have delivered, that it cost me some difficulty to detect the passages which he has so misrepresented.

It may be, here, proper to repeat, as I have elsewhere strongly remarked, that the pathological questions at issue cannot be properly understood by examining disorganizations in their last and fatal stages, when all their elementary characters are lost: and that it is by tracing them through all their progressive changes satisfactory information can alone be obtained. It is manifest that the inferior animals, except on very rare occasions, must supply us with the means of getting this kind of information: and M. Laennec ought to know that all the boasted advantages of the Parisian school would, without this aid, be quite insufficient; and therefore that this branch of inquiry may be prosecuted as well in England as in France.

To prevent if possible, in future, the confusion which might arise from mingling the physiological and zoological questions connected with the nature and varieties of hydatids with the

pathological doctrines that are involved in the transmutations of those bodies, I think it right to repeat what I have observed in my Illustrations, that I have substituted the word vesicle, as much as possible, for hydatid ; and that where the latter is employed it is used rather in its etymological sense than in that assigned to it by naturalists.

In treating of the progress of tubercles in the lungs and other disorganizations within the thorax, I had occasion to refer particularly to the knowledge possessed by Hippocrates of these diseases, and of the means of detecting them. I asserted that in all these matters he had much more information than was generally supposed ; that in exploring the diseases of the chest he made use of succussion, percussion, and auscultation ; in short, of all the means now in use saving the mediate auscultation by the cylinder. M. Laennec is peculiarly indignant at this statement ; and in his zeal to support the ill-founded pretensions of his countrymen he pays as little regard to the original text of the Father of Physic as he does to my plain, yet I trust accurate, English.

That I may not misrepresent this gentleman I quote his words. “ M. Baron prétend que cet auteur connaissait *la percussion*, et qu’il en parle évidemment dans un passage qu’il cite, et que Vanderlinden traduit ainsi : ‘ *Et suppuratum existentem ex concussione non dignoscere.*’ (De Morbis, lib. I.) Or, pour voir dans ce passage un indice de la percussion, il faut

donner aux mots latins *ex concussione*, et au mot grec διασειόντα, le sens du mot français *percuter*, tandis qu'ils signifient pour tous ceux qui savent ces langues, *ébranler, secouer*. M. Baron, qui ne cite que le texte grec, ne s'est pas même aperçu que dans les autres citations qu'il fait une page plus loin, on retrouve le même mot, à un autre temps, il est vrai (διασεισάντα) ainsi que son radical à divers temps (σειών, σεΐε.) Or, il est impossible que cette fois il leur donne lui-même un autre sens que celui de *secouer*, puis qu'il s'agit des règles à suivre pour pratiquer la succussion de la poitrine."

The Reviewer, in his criticisms on my explanation of the first passage quoted from Hippocrates, says that I have given to the Greek participle διασειόντα a meaning it will not bear, in adducing it as *one proof among many* that percussion was known to the Father of our Art.

The learned gentleman asserts very boldly that its only proper meaning is expressed by the French words "*ébranler*" *secouer*:" in English to *shake*; and he adduces Vanderlinden's translation of the passage, "Et suppuratum existentem, *ex concussione*, non dignoscere." Now I will not call in question the propriety of Vanderlinden's interpretation; nor need I, for in the first place it, by no means, contravenes my view; and secondly it does *not* signify *ébranler* or *secouer*. Indeed the *English* word *percussion* is a more exact and literal translation of the Greek compound term δια-σεΐω than even *concussion*

itself. But it is not from the *single* word, either simple or compound, as it stands isolated in a dictionary, that we can reach its signification: its real sense and force is to be sought from the *context*; therefore it was that I brought into my text my authorities, for the most part, in their original language, that my readers might judge for themselves, and *that* not through the medium of either Vanderlinden, or myself.

To the *direct* meaning of the individual words, and to the additional force derived from the context, I again fearlessly appeal.

It would be easy for me to multiply authorities from this ancient writer, all tending more or less to strengthen and verify these, and former positions of mine impugned or denied by the candid and intelligent Reviewer; but, as my only object is to establish the truth, and "*de rendre à chacun ce que lui appartient*," I shall not farther run the risk of wearying my readers.

CHAPTER II.

THE following descriptions have been drawn up from an attentive consideration of those organs which, from their peculiarity of structure, afford the best opportunities of tracing the origin and progress of morbid changes. The lungs, from the delicacy of their texture and colour, do not show so clearly and distinctly the earliest deviations from the healthy state as the liver does. In the latter organ the slightest change from the natural condition is easily discernible, and the contrast between the changes in question and the proper colour and texture of the surrounding parts is so manifest as to afford peculiar facilities for observation. It is, moreover, an organ which is more frequently diseased, in the inferior animals, than almost any other; and when it becomes our object to trace disorganizations through the different steps of their progress, there is no one that is better adapted for this purpose.

For these reasons, a considerable number of the illustrations in the ensuing pages have been drawn from observations made on this part of the animal economy. It is not to be inferred, from this declaration, that the descriptions which I am to give are applicable only to the part in question ; or that I have relinquished the views which induced me to say, on former occasions, that in this class of diseases the same description which is applicable to one part is applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to others.

But as it is very desirable to obtain accurate knowledge of the commencement and progress of diseased structure, I deemed it right to give such a delineation as coincided with actual appearances, in parts which afford the easiest and most frequent opportunities for observation.

I have endeavoured to divest the subsequent details of all questionable or speculative matter. The facts therefore will not, I hope, be without value, even should doctrines which I have elsewhere stated appear to some still to be insufficiently supported. On this latter point I confess I feel but little concern : if they rest on just and accurate investigations, they will doubtless stand firm ; if, on the contrary, they are founded on delusive experiments and appearances, all efforts to sustain them will only expose their unsoundness and accelerate their downfall.

There are two ways in which the first indications of the class of diseases now under consideration become visible. The one

is denoted by the enlargement or greater development of the lymphatics ; the other, by the formation of little vesicles. Both these, for the most part, occur together in the same organ ; but it is sometimes otherwise.

To illustrate this matter a little more fully, I shall state what any one may witness who will examine the first appearances of the changes in question. Let us take for example a liver that is becoming diseased. The first thing that strikes the eye is a manifest enlargement of the lymphatics. They are quite apparent, and evidently occupy a larger proportion of the organ than they do in their natural state. At this time they may retain their transparency ; but generally they soon become opaque, and white, or of a pearl colour. A section of the organ at this period gives a mottled appearance not unlike that which is exhibited by the cut surface of a nutmeg. As the disease advances, a greater disproportion is exhibited between the diseased and sound parts. The white portion very much predominates. Ultimately, the brown or interstitial parts which are remains of the proper glandular texture are altogether removed, and an apparently schirrous mass is left in its stead. The different steps in this progress will be more clearly demonstrated when I come to the description of the plates. This may be considered as one of the most frequent and simple forms in which disorganization takes place. It is very often found in this state in one viscus, or even in one

portion of a viscus; while other parts exhibit it in combination with other changes, some of which I am now to notice.

These consist in the formation of vesicles, and tubercles, and tumours. The first step in this series of disorganizations may be accomplished in one of two ways. One is, the expansion of the lymphatics at the point of intersection where different branches meet. This variety, of course, occurs most frequently in the substance of the viscera, where the distribution of the lymphatics is different from what it is on their surface. The other occurs when the vesicle is formed immediately in the course of the lymphatic trunk. In the first mentioned case the vesicle is not quite so regular in its shape as it is in the last; and as it advances, and becomes consolidated into a tubercle, there is in some instances a sort of contraction which gives the surrounding part a radiated, puckered, appearance: all the lymphatics which are connected with the tubercle being thickened and changed.

I will, now, dwell a little more minutely upon the course or progress usually observed in the formation of tubercles. In the first instance a small vesicle is formed. It may go on advancing in size, and retaining its transparency; and not interfere materially with the functions of the organ. What I am now describing may be more satisfactorily observed in the liver than in any other part.

To illustrate my meaning, let the reader suppose, what very

often occurs, that a vesicular body of this kind is generated a little way below the outer surface of that organ. It increases in size in every direction, and, at length, a small portion of its circumference is seen like a transparent speck amid the dark surrounding texture. This part becomes more visible as the body grows; and, as its magnitude increases, the manner in which it dispossesses the true texture of the part, where it is formed, is beautifully seen. In the liver, where the glandular texture is divided and subdivided, these partitions may be perceived gradually expanding like a thin film, or curtain, over the increasing growth of the vesicle. After a time they are completely absorbed, and the boundaries of the disorganization become clearly defined.

When the first small deviation from the healthy state shows itself, it is not accompanied by change either in the colour, or texture of the adjacent parts. They retain their original properties, and it is not till the morbid part undergoes its other changes, and assumes consequence either from its increasing bulk or from the interruption that it may cause to the functions of the organ, that any material alteration in the contiguous structure is perceptible.

Any one who will take the trouble to examine the inferior animals, whilst these disorganizations are commencing and advancing, may easily find proofs of these statements. To those who have not opportunities for making such observations, the

subjoined plates may serve, in some degree, to demonstrate what has been said.

In the lungs, the primary condition of the disorganizations is not less illustrative of the above description. The clear and untransformed vesicles may be seen here and there interspersed through its substance, or studded over its surface. In this state, unless they happen to be formed in great numbers, and at no great distance from each other, they cause but little interruption to the functions of the part; but things do not remain long in this condition. A change both in the diseased structure, and the portion of the lung connected with it, soon takes place; and, subsequently, all those progressive alterations occur which I have elsewhere endeavoured to describe.

The figures on Plate I. and II. may be especially referred to on this occasion. They all indicate changes in the two organs to which the preceding remarks apply. The enlargement of the lymphatics, the formation of the vesicle both in the substance of the viscus and on its surface, together with some of the transformations which occur in the progress of the disease, are all delineated in a very accurate manner. For a fuller explanation I must refer the reader to the description of the plates. But still farther to explain these points I will now detail the result of a few experiments which I made on some rabbits. They may be considered as a repetition of those which I referred to in my "Inquiry" as having been made by

Dr. Jenner. He found that it was possible, by feeding animals of this kind on unwholesome food, to call up diseases in different organs, but especially in the liver. He also ascertained that, by altering the external circumstances and improving the diet of the animal, disorganizations, which had advanced to a considerable extent, might be removed.

I had it not in my power, on a former occasion, to describe the different steps in the progress either towards disease or a restoration of health, because I was not furnished by Dr. Jenner with any thing farther than a statement of the general result of his observations. I therefore deemed it proper to bring the subject more immediately under my own eye, and to watch the various stages in the processes to which I have referred. For this purpose I placed, about the end of last April (1825), a family of young rabbits in a confined situation, and fed them with coarse green food such as cabbage, grass, &c. They were perfectly healthy when put up: on the third of June one of them died. On examining its liver the primary steps in the disorganizations, which I am now considering, were evinced in a very manifest and interesting manner. The first thing that showed itself was a number of transparent vesicles about the size of a pin's head studded over its external surface; some few of them had attained a larger size and might equal the tenth of an inch in diameter. With these appearances there was an increase in the magnitude of all the lymphatics of the organ. This was

visible in the superficial ones, as well as in those which belonged more particularly to the proper texture of the organ : and it was chiefly at the points of intersection of the latter that the transparent vesicles, above described, were seen. These appearances were also visible on cutting into the organ, but it did not exhibit any other mark of disease.

On the 12th of June another rabbit died : in it the disease was considerably farther advanced. The whole liver appeared of a lighter colour, and was somewhat enlarged. It was studded with tubercles ; some of them semi-transparent, others quite opaque, and nearly firm in their texture, and of a bright yellow colour. A corresponding increase in the disease of the lymphatic vessels was also apparent ; that is to say, they were larger than in the last case, and had lost their transparency ; and there was, of course, a corresponding diminution of the natural hepatic texture.

June 16th. A third rabbit died this day. The progress of the disease was very clearly marked. One of the lobes was universally pervaded by small tubercles about the size of millet seed : they stood prominent on the outer surface so as to give it a granulated appearance. They were developed in such numbers as almost entirely to have taken place of the true hepatic structure ; and to leave a mass of irregular surface and of a straw or ash colour in its stead. Attached to the

lower surface of the liver there was an hydatid about the size of an hazel nut.

June 18th. This day a fourth rabbit died: a considerable number of hydatids were attached to the lower surface of the liver, and lay between it and the smaller curvature of the stomach. They were not quite globular, and were becoming opaque; and their contents in colour and consistence looked like calves'-foot jelly. There were six or eight similar, but smaller and more transparent, bodies attached to the omentum.

The liver itself contained many tubercles, but fewer than in the last case. They had been developed at greater distances from each other; and had consequently acquired a greater size. The other parts of the viscus were apparently sound.

At this time I removed three young rabbits from the place where their companions had died to another situation. They had all the external signs of being diseased like those already described. They were remarkably low in flesh, whilst the abdomen was tumid, and the whole skin scaly and unhealthy. Their new abode was dry, and kept clean; and they were fed chiefly upon bran and oats, with a moderate proportion of clover and dandelion.

About ten days after this change had taken place I killed one of them. The animal had increased a little in flesh, but

the other external signs of disease existed, and the progress of the internal disorganization had not been arrested. The liver was very much enlarged, and there was a greater development of the whole of the lymphatic system of the organ than in any other of the former instances. There were also a very great number of the tubercles of different sizes and in different stages of their progress, so that scarcely any part of the liver remained in a sound state. In Plate III. Fig. 2, will be found a representation of this diseased part. Any one accustomed to examine appearances of this kind will perceive how formidable the disorganization is. I present it to the reader in order to show how far change may take place, and yet the healthy condition of the part be restored. In order to put this point to the test I killed the fellow of this last-mentioned rabbit on the 5th of August. It had been fed exactly as I have already described. It was very much improved in health, and on examining the liver it was found comparatively in a sound state. Its colour was natural, it was not much enlarged, and there were only a very few tubercles discoverable in it.

So far as the foregoing facts lead us, they are interesting both in illustrating the origin and progress of the diseases in question, and in giving us some hints respecting their treatment. The evidence that all the rabbits were diseased is as strong almost as it can be. They were all affected with the same external signs, and till their diet was changed were all falling

under the influence of the disorder. The lives of the three that remained were obviously saved by this change. In the first that was killed after it had taken place, the health was improved, but the local disease had not been arrested. In the second, not only was the general health improved, but there was also great reason to believe that a considerable removal of the internal disease had been effected.

I trust it will not be thought that this inference is overstrained; the traces of the disorganization of the liver being discernible, and all the other appearances of the animal denoting that it was diseased like its companions.

I shall proceed to detail some facts drawn from the examination of several other animals in which, disorganizations akin to those I have described are frequently met with.

On the 2nd of April 1823 I had a horse killed which had laboured under glanders for nearly two years: most of the internal organs, but especially the lungs, liver, and spleen indicated the existence of tuberculous disease: the former in particular evinced its ravages. Large portions of that viscus containing solid masses formed, some by the aggregation of tubercles of different sizes, and others which presented a bright yellow, firm texture without signs of division of parts, except when, here and there, a well-defined circular body interrupted the uniformity of its appearance. It is extremely likely, for reasons which I have elsewhere stated, as well as from the appearance

of other portions of this disease, that an examination of it at an earlier period would have shown the boundaries of its elementary parts in a much more distinct manner.

A considerable portion of these diseased masses was in a state of ulceration, and had large and direct communications with the bronchial tubes. Corresponding diseased appearances were also found in the liver and the spleen. It is besides proper to mention that the mesocolon was thickened, and contained tubercles; and that the mesenteric glands were diseased and enlarged.

On the 15th of April I examined a sheep wherein the tuberculous disease was advancing. The lungs, as well as the liver, showed the progress of the disorganization in a very striking and satisfactory manner. In both organs the primary, as well as the more advanced stage of the disorder, was seen so clearly as to induce me to give a representation of both, which will be found in Figures 1 and 2 of Plate II. to which, and to their description I refer the reader.

On the 21st of April another glandered horse was killed. The disease in this instance was of much shorter duration than in the former; the early stage of the disorganization was therefore much more apparent. On examining the lungs their healthy texture seemed at first sight but little changed. They retained their pinkish hue, and their light elastic feel. On closer examination a number of circular vesicles were seen; some being transparent, and others of an opaque, yel-

low colour. Others had an oblong figure and seemed clearly to have been formed in the course of transparent vessels which, from their character and appearance, I took to be lymphatics. I endeavoured to ascertain this point by attempting to inject them with quicksilver, but I failed in my design.

There was not the slightest indication of increased vascularity in connexion with these disorganizations. Blood-vessels were seen traversing the lung, as in a healthy state. The appearances just described are accurately represented in Plate II. Fig. 3. As in the former case, the disease had also begun to show itself in the spleen.

Subsequently to these observations I traced the same phenomena in other animals, but particularly in hogs. In the latter I found great facilities in detecting the primary deviations from the healthy state, especially in the liver. Figures 1 and 4 of Plate I. have been selected from among many specimens to elucidate these deviations. In all these examples it was found that, excepting the increased magnitude of the lymphatics and the occasional appearance of the vesicle, there was no indication of any other change. This remark, I believe, will be found to apply to the early state of every variety in this genus of disorganizations. Thus demonstrating in the most emphatic manner that diseases which we seldom or never see in the human subject, till they have entirely destroyed the texture of the parts they attack, take their rise from beginnings

so small, and apparently unimportant, as scarcely to attract attention.

As it is chiefly in the lungs that ulceration takes place, there is, of course, a peculiarity in the morbid appearances presented in these parts, which is not usually perceptible in others. This circumstance, together with the modifications in the progress of the disease arising from the structure and function of the pulmonary organs, has doubtless caused pathologists to believe that there was something more exclusive and specific in the character of the pulmonary tubercle than actually belonged to it.

It is easy to give successful elucidations of this remark in animals where the changes of structure are going on simultaneously in different organs. In Plate II. will be seen delineations applicable to this point. Figures 1 and 2 represent portions of the lung and the liver of the same sheep. In each the disease in its early, as well as somewhat more advanced stage, may be seen. The similarity in the progress both as it regards the disorganization itself, as well as the surrounding parts, is very apparent.

In Plate IV. will be seen four figures taken from a patient who died of diabetes.* The case of this man was

* As every hint respecting the management of this untractable and fatal disease is deserving of some notice, I subjoin the following facts. In my Inquiry I mentioned the affinity which is perceptible in the appearances of those who die of extensive lymphatic disease of the abdomen, and those who perish from Diabetes.

interesting on many accounts, but it is chiefly valuable on the present occasion as proving the extensive formation of

On that occasion I also observed that in the latter disease tuberculous disorganizations are very apt to arise: in the one case the disease seems to proceed to a fatal termination in consequence of imperfect assimilation, and the excretion of what ought to go to nourish the body; in the other, absorption and assimilation are nearly stopped, and the ultimate effects on the body are very similar. The dissection which I have referred to in the text is a proof of this statement. The knowledge of this fact induced me to adopt a plan of treatment in a case of diabetes which I not long ago met with, the effect of which was sufficiently encouraging to justify similar trials on suitable occasions. In this disease the symptoms most apparent to the observer are those which denote an unhealthy state both of the external and internal surfaces; and this state, if allowed to continue, almost always terminates in disorganizations of some of the viscera. It occurred to me that by acting simultaneously both upon the mucous membranes and upon the skin, and bringing both to a more healthy condition, that the intimate texture of the different organs, which are in some degree dependent for the due performance of their functions on the healthy state of these surfaces, might thereby be prevented from falling into fatal disease. With this intention I excited the external surface by wrapping the patient up in blankets steeped in hot vinegar. The effect of this treatment is for the most part to determine powerfully to the skin. It was very remarkably so in this instance. The patient sweated profusely; and a harsh, dry, scaly surface was after several trials of the remedy brought into a soft, and natural condition.

In order to produce changes of a similar description on the mucous membranes, I cleansed the alimentary canal by laxatives, and then gave the patient freely small doses of Tartrite of Antimony. A degree of nausea was occasionally induced, but vomiting never. The result of this treatment was very satisfactory. There was almost immediately a reduction in the quantity of the urine, and it was ultimately brought to its natural state. The functions of digestion and assimilation were in like manner materially improved. The tongue became less red, the thirst was diminished, and the patient acquired both strength and flesh.

I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the fate of this individual; but the disease, I believe, after a time returned and proved mortal. No case has since occurred to me favourable for the repetition of this plan of treatment. It, nevertheless, seems worthy of farther trial.

tuberculous disorganizations in most of the important organs of the body. They appeared in their different stages in the lungs, the liver, the spleen and the kidneys. They were visible likewise in the pleura, peritoneum, and mesentery; and the lymphatic glands in the lumbar region were enlarged. The tubercles varied in size as well as in condition; some were perfectly transparent and not larger than the head of a pin; others were consolidated, and about as large as a garden pea. In the lungs, liver, and spleen irregularly-shaped schirrous masses were formed by the aggregation of minute tubercles, and by the enlargement of the lymphatics of the organ. The progress towards this state is very faithfully represented in Figure 1. I selected it from a portion of the liver which most clearly exhibited the facts I have just detailed.

In this figure both the formation of the vesicles and the increased magnitude of the lymphatics are clearly perceptible. The former are seen studded at irregular distances throughout the mottled surface which is occasioned by the progress of the disease in the latter.

This specimen may likewise be referred to as showing the two grand divisions into which, for the sake of perspicuity, I have distributed the disorganizations in question. One, consisting of such changes of structure as depend upon disease of the lymphatics, without the formation of vesicles or tubercles; the other, where, as in the present instance, both exist together.

The varieties in the appearances of morbid structures which arise from modifications of these two states of disease are very numerous; and if the principle, which I have here and elsewhere endeavoured to unfold respecting compound disorganizations, be kept steadily in view, many intricate pathological difficulties will be easily unravelled.

I will now request the reader's attention for a short time whilst I make a few remarks respecting the origin and growth of tubercles and tumours, in the uterus and its appendages. There is no disorganization of this genus more common than what is commonly denominated Ovarian. This appellation is, in many cases, inaccurate; inasmuch as the disease is often unconnected with the ovaries themselves. It certainly does sometimes happen that the disease arises in these bodies, but in the majority of cases I believe that it is otherwise.

In general the following is the progress discernible in this variety of disease. One or more transparent vesicles may be seen attached to the Fallopian tubes, or to any portion of the uterus or the parts contiguous. These as they increase in size undergo various changes, and at last a compound disorganization is formed, exhibiting different properties according to the time at which it may have been examined, and the actual state of its elementary parts. Two cases which I have lately examined are explanatory of this statement. In one the disorganization was in its primary state. There were dis-

tinct pellucid vesicles containing a transparent fluid, the smallest of which was not much larger than the head of a pin; the largest was about the size of an hazel nut. Some slight change had taken place in the coats of the latter, they having become, in some degree, dense and opaque. In the other case, of which a representation will be found in Plate III., a more advanced state of the same variety of disease may be seen. Clusters of vesicles, and tumours were found hanging from each Fallopian tube; and the progress in the transformation was demonstrable in the most satisfactory manner. One large vesicle of about an inch in diameter was quite pellucid; another, about the same size on the opposite side, was half pellucid, and half opaque and solid: the progress from the soft transparent state towards consolidation being thus clearly discernible. For a farther elucidation of this case I would refer to the Plate. It will be observed that the tumours hang downwards. This is not the position in which we generally find them in their last stages. The reason of this is obvious. If they increase much in size, their downward growth is necessarily prevented by the resistance which they meet with from the pelvis: they are, of course, forced to take another direction, and ascend into the abdomen, where they often acquire an enormous magnitude. For descriptions of the appearances of the disease, and for an account of the manner in which these appearances are formed, I must refer the reader to the different parts of my Inquiry, where I

have described such disorganizations; and for proofs that these descriptions are faithful, the reader may examine the plates recently published by Mr. Lizars.

Another case, akin to the former, recently occurred at our Infirmary. I subjoin an account of the appearances found on examining the body after death.

The abdomen was much distended; but no sense of fluctuation could be discovered by external examination. On puncturing it with a trochar about three quarts of thin, transparent, fluid were drawn off. On slitting up the parietes we found the whole alimentary canal enormously tympanitic; the air being evacuated, the abdominal contents became fairly exposed, and presented a most striking and singular appearance. The peritoneal surfaces both of the viscera and of the walls of the abdomen were beset with myriads of tubercles. Wherever there was a membranous covering these tubercles were clustered. Their colour, for the most part, was white and opaque, and their substance firm. Their size in every possible gradation, from a pin's point to that of a hen's egg. In some places they had run together into masses, and presented a rough, irregular, white surface; in others, each tubercle was quite distinct.

The uterus and its appendages presented themselves in the abdominal cavity, and the former appeared so much enlarged that it was considered to be in a state of impregnation. Around

its peritoneal coat on the broad ligament and ovaries the character of the tubercles was more varied than elsewhere: some of them were quite transparent and hydatidal; others were less fluid, and their contents turbid; a few were soft and cheesy, and the remainder hard and white. On the uterus being cut into, its parietes were found so attenuated as to be scarcely a *line* in thickness, and its cavity was completely filled by extraneous masses, in different states of colour and consistence. Some of them had the appearance of simple jelly, others were firmer; some were hard like the greater part of the tubercles in the abdomen, and others, again, seemed partly suppurated. In the necessary examination, they were broken and their contents became mingled. One of the ovaries was converted into a cyst about the size of a small orange, containing a semitransparent, turbid fluid; the structure of the other was less altered. The cavity of the pelvis was completely filled by conjoined masses of the harder tubercles; the bladder was compressed into a very small compass, and only discovered by passing a catheter from the urethra, and by feeling from within the pelvis for its point.

In the substance of the liver there was a white mass about the size of an hazel nut, and in different parts of the same viscus were a few others of a similar colour about the size of a pin's head.

The textures of the other abdominal viscera were sufficiently healthy.

The thorax was now examined. Its contents were unusually sound. No adhesions, no alterations of colour or consistence were anywhere discovered.

The reader will find in Haller's "*Disputationes pathologicae*"* a considerable number of cases very interesting in themselves, and highly illustrative of the doctrines which I advocate. The traces of the disorganizations, in all their stages, are so clearly marked as to afford a body of evidence, to my mind, quite irresistible. Two or three of these cases are so applicable to the branch of the subject I am now treating of that I deem it proper to refer to them as very complete illustrations of those diseases, the origin of which I have just described. It may be worth while to remark at this time that we cannot examine the works of any pathologist, who has accurately described the morbid appearances which are detected even in the last stages of this genus, without discovering proofs that the disorganizations were effected in the manner that I have endeavoured to unfold.

When tubercles are developed on the peritoneal surfaces, and ultimately constitute that painful and afflicting disease described in my Inquiry, they may be seen in their early stage stand-

* The cases to which I particularly wish to call the reader's attention are contained in the fourth volume. Those recorded by Brehm at p. 256, and by Peyer Imhoff at p. 380, besides many others in the same volume, would of themselves furnish the most decisive evidence.

ing prominent and apart from each other on the surface of the intestines, neither the colour, nor the structure of the parts immediately around them having undergone any alteration. But, as they grow in number or in size, other deviations become manifest. An increased vascularity may be seen, and with it a thickening and roughness of the peritoneal surfaces; and, ultimately, the formation of those dense accretions which often unite the whole of the abdominal viscera together.

The following case may be considered as an appropriate illustration of the first part of this statement. The patient was a woman of about fifty years of age, and had been labouring under symptoms of peritoneal disease for more than twelve months. It began in the way that such affections generally show themselves: by pain, weight, and tension of the abdomen; with great irregularity in the functions of the stomach and intestines. At length all those symptoms, which I have described as characteristic of the tuberculous affection of the peritoneum, presented themselves. In this instance, however, the accretion was not, as is usual, universal. About six months before she died effusion took place into the cavity of the abdomen. This occurrence increased her sufferings; and it was necessary to remove the fluids six different times by tapping. The patient died on the 7th of last September, and I examined the body on the 8th. On opening the cavity of the abdomen, it

was found that the whole of the great curvature of the colon was attached by strong tuberculated accretions to the parietes of the abdomen. The omentum was drawn up and much shrunken. That part of the abdominal cavity which lay between the arch of the colon and the pubes contained about eight pints of yellow serum. When that fluid was removed, the intestines appeared studded with tubercles.

On some portions the tubercles were almost transparent and, when cut into, showed a distinct cavity. Whenever they were found in this state they were generally at some distance from each other, and the remaining portion of the intestine seemed little altered in its structure. In all other portions of the intestines, where the tubercles were more numerous and had united together, there was an obvious appearance of increased vascularity, and a thickening and agglutination of the surrounding parts.

On removing the colon from its strong adhesions and examining the other part of the abdomen, the liver was found contracted within the margin of the ribs; and the whole of its upper surface was so firmly attached by dense and thick adhesions to the diaphragm, that it was impossible to separate them without the aid of the knife. These adhesions contained many tubercles. The liver itself was undergoing a corresponding change. The whole of the lymphatics were very much enlarged and opaque; and, in many points, a schirrous texture was

formed by their union in the manner which I shall presently describe.

The extent to which the tuberculous disease may go, when it begins to be developed around the intestines, is almost incredible. In my Inquiry, I gave representations of diseased structure in which these parts had acquired a thickness of, at least, an inch. I have since that time seen a case which proves that the disease may acquire a much greater bulk. In the instance to which I, at present, allude the whole of the abdominal cavity evinced marks of this change. The peritoneum which lines the cavity, as well as that which covers the colon, was studded with tubercles. Bodies of the same kind were found under the surface of the liver. A small tumour was met with at the fundus of the uterus; and other tumours were attached to different parts of the abdominal cavity. But the most remarkable part of the diseased structure is yet to be mentioned. A considerable portion of the intestine was surrounded by an immense tuberculous mass, the long diameter of which was about eight inches. A section of it showed the intestinal tube in the centre of this morbid structure. That portion which was in contact with the intestine, and which probably had been first evolved, had nearly lost all its elementary characters. As we approached the circumference, these became more and more apparent; and tubercles of different magnitudes, and in different stages of progression, were clearly discernible.

In connexion with the subjects treated of in the preceding pages, it may be proper to add a few words concerning that form of disorganization which is usually denominated Schirrus. A considerable number of appearances are included under this name. One of the most simple seems to be formed in the following manner. The lymphatics of the part first show signs of disease. They enlarge and become opaque. The organ in which the disease occurs, if examined at this time, will exhibit a reticulated appearance. The size of the interstices depends, of course, upon the original distribution of the lymphatics. But as the disease advances there is a corresponding diminution of the interstitial matter, arising from the approximation of the morbid parts. Ultimately they seem to coalesce and thereby to form the dense, firm disorganization called schirrus. This is, perhaps, the simplest state of the disease. One of the most obvious and most common modifications of its character arises from the development of tubercles in connexion with the changes described. Indeed, so frequent is this combination that it is rare to find one form of the disease without manifest traces of the other. Figure 1. Plate I, to which I have more than once called the reader's attention, exhibits this combination in its primary state in a most satisfactory manner. A more advanced stage of the same disease is seen in the representation of the portion of the liver of the diabetic patient (Fig. 1. Plate IV.) to which I have recently referred. The ultimate

stage will be seen in drawings which it is my intention to publish hereafter.

When any cause, be it what it may, interferes with the functions of an organ, and where a tendency to change of structure is the consequence, the steps just pointed out are those by which that change is very frequently effected. Thus, for instance, a disease, commencing in the covering of a viscus, sooner or later leads to a change in the viscus itself. This may be very frequently seen in the thorax as well as in the abdomen. The liver, perhaps, affords the best elucidation. If its peritoneal coat be diseased the substance of the organ in no long time becomes affected, and the progress of the disorder is generally such as I have described. I have by me drawings made from patients who died with dropsical effusions into the cavities, as well as into the cellular substance. There was every reason to believe that the disorders, at their commencement, were more dependent upon the membranes than upon the viscera; and that the change which the latter underwent was induced by the disease of the former. This was clearly evinced in most of the cases of extensive peritoneal disease which I have taken notice of in my Inquiry; and all my subsequent experience has confirmed the accuracy of this statement.

CHAPTER III.

PERSONS accustomed to the examination of morbid bodies, and who are aware of the many varieties which disorganizations exhibit in their form and colour and texture, will find some difficulty in believing that diversified though they be, they differ less from each other both in their origin and essential characters than at first sight might be supposed. Let any one cast his eye over the figures which are represented in the annexed Plates. Let him consider for a moment how the appearances may be varied by a different arrangement of the diseased parts. Let him contemplate the same parts when the existing changes have advanced farther: finally let him examine them when they have utterly disorganized the viscera and destroyed life, and he will find a number of changes much more uniform in their character and reducible to much more definite and accurate laws than he at first sight could have anticipated. The confusion observable in diseased structures in the human body, except when accidental occurrences

enable us to detect the disorganizing process in its incipient stages, has rendered all attempts to acquire the needful information on this branch of knowledge hitherto unavailable. The consequence has been that unimportant variations in some of the sensible properties have been considered as grounds for establishing genera and species where in truth neither generic nor specific differences exist. A series of well conducted examinations of the inferior animals when alterations of structure are going on, must ultimately render this truth apparent to every one; and will be my apology for dwelling upon it so earnestly on former occasions, as well as for continuing to attempt to establish doctrines which I would hope may enable us to devise means for combating some of the most formidable diseases to which we are exposed.

It is very far from my intention to insist upon this subject at length, at this time; but I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without alluding in a cursory manner to the obvious practical lessons which a just knowledge of the condition of the organs, when morbid changes are going on, must impart.

What boots it to be told when we detect an enlargement of the liver, or a tumour in the abdomen, or tubercles in the lungs, that inflammation acute or chronic has been doing its work? Did the practice founded upon this dictum ever enable us to overcome the disease? I believe that except under some rare and peculiar circumstances it never did.

There is no good reason for believing, as I have often already stated, that inflammation causes, or even accompanies the disorganizations of which I have been speaking in their early stages. It may, and does sometimes, come on when they are advancing to their terminations, but even then it is by no means a necessary accompaniment, and is manifestly excited by the previous disease.

What on the other hand, it may be asked, have been the means by which a constitution indicating the commencement or progress of these disorganizations, has been improved, and the threatened evils averted? By what agents have we seen tumours and morbid growths removed? Have the remedies that usually subdue inflammation been sufficient for this, or have not other agents been necessary? The experience of every man will answer. It is much to be lamented that our resources in this class of diseases are as yet so limited. If, however, their nature be such as it appears to be, it cannot be doubted that agents capable of controlling their progress may ultimately be acquired. Indeed I am convinced that remedies of that sort are already in our hands. Such remedies have removed many disorganizations that formerly would have resisted all known means; and there can be no doubt that their employment, in the early stages, promises results still more favourable. Unfortunately, the great difficulty lies in detecting the disease before it has assumed a fixed and for-

midable character. But that difficulty is not insurmountable. It may in part be obviated, first, by detecting the earliest morbid appearances; and, then, by associating them with the symptoms which they produce. The Plates which I am now about to describe, are intended to facilitate the first of these objects.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I. The whole of the figures of this plate are indicative of the commencement and progress of some of the disorganizations of the liver. The first thing observable on looking at these diseases in their earliest stage is the increased development of the lymphatics of the organ. They are of a larger size and much more easily discernible than when in a healthy state. Each of the figures points out this change; but there are peculiarities in all of them which it is proper to specify more particularly. Fig. 1. was taken from the liver of an hog which I examined on the 13th of June, 1823. It exhibits a reticulated surface with two transparent vesicles near the centre of the figure: the co-existence of the enlarged lymphatics with the formation of the vesicle is the ordinary form in which the disease is detected. It, nevertheless, sometimes hap-

pens that the disease of the vessels exists independent of the vesicles, while the latter may be called into being without any very manifest alteration of structure in the former.

I have endeavoured to explain in the preceding pages some of the varieties of appearances which arise from the predominance of one or other of these changes in morbid parts. I am fully satisfied that they are intimately allied to each other in their origin, though there may be very great dissimilarity in their ultimate state: thus, the progress of the disease of the lymphatics, where no vesicles have been formed, leads to a dense schirrous texture without any appearance of tuberculous disorganization; while on the other hand, if vesicles have existed, they may advance through their different stages and ultimately form tubercles or tumours which, when combined with the disease of the lymphatics, give a compound disorganization, varying in aspect according to the proportions and characters of the diseased parts. To prevent any possible misconception it may be proper to repeat that, as the disease of the lymphatics may exist without the formation of vesicles, so, on the other hand, the latter are occasionally discernible in a viscus without any considerable alteration in the healthy condition of the former. When the vesicles are formed in the substance of the viscus, they are in the first instance discernible as small transparent bodies, evolved seemingly at the points of intersection of the lymphatic

tics. This may be very satisfactorily seen in the small vesicles of Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. represents another portion of the same liver, from which the former figure was taken, magnified in order to show more distinctly the arrangement and division of the white vessels. It shows very distinctly likewise the lobules or *acini* of the organ, and the disproportion which the progress of disease has already occasioned, between them and the vessels mentioned. As the disease advances, this disproportion increases, till at length the true glandular texture seems to be entirely removed, and a very different structure is left behind.

Fig. 3. is taken from a diseased portion of the human liver; the patient, a young female, died in February 1825. In this example it will be seen that both the superficial lymphatics, and those peculiar to the organ itself are in a diseased state. Here likewise two vesicles are apparent, but unlike the former, they are developed in the very centre of the lymphatic trunk. This is a peculiarity which is more frequently observable in the inferior animals than in man. The case has claims to attention not only on this account, but also because it tends to establish some points of doctrine, connected with this class of diseases, which I have repeatedly attempted to enforce. I allude to the fact that we frequently find in different viscera, or even in different parts of the same viscus, the same disorganization in different degrees of progress. It is by occurrences of this

kind alone that the real course of disorganizations can be traced, and that we are enabled to ascertain the connexion between their simple and elementary condition, and their last and fatal change in which all indications of their elementary form are lost. Thus it was in the case we are considering. In the liver the change of structure was commencing. In the lungs and the pleura it had proceeded through all its gradations, and killed the patient. In the left side of the chest there was universal tuberculous disease. The substance of the lung, together with the pleura costalis and pulmonalis, were so entirely pervaded by tubercles, and so firmly were the membranes united together that the original distinction of parts was lost. In attempting to separate the diseased mass from the ribs by the knife, it seemed in many places to have the density of schirrus, except at one place where a dark and loathsome ulceration existed. The upper portion of this lung contained tubercles in a less advanced stage: they still remained distinct from each other in some places, and had not acquired the density of those already described. Besides the changes in the liver which are represented in the Plate, corresponding alterations were observable in other parts of the abdomen. The mesentery had lost its transparency and become of a leathery texture: its glands too were enlarged and tubercles were formed in its substance.

Fig. 4. is taken from the liver of an hog. It is intended to show the manner in which vesicles, after they begin to en-

large, advance and take possession of the parts occupied by the original texture. Two of these bodies of considerable magnitude are seen near the margin of the viscus. They were both of them formed at some little distance below the surface: as they increased in size they approached the surface and became visible in the shape of little circular transparent bodies. As they continued to grow in every direction, they became more apparent; and they are seen gradually displacing the surrounding texture; the lobules, subdivided as they are, being here and there expanded like thin, delicate, bright-coloured films around the convexity of the vesicle. This peculiarity gives a very interesting character to this stage of the disease. It prevents the circumference of the vesicle from being well defined, and occasions that ragged appearance which is represented in the engraving. After a time these irregularities are all absorbed; the boundaries of the vesicle become well defined: and it appears prominent amid the surrounding texture.

Fig. 5. represents another portion of an hog's liver. The disease in this example is in a more advanced state than in any of the preceding, and contains, in fact, illustrations of all the varieties which they exhibit.

The enlargement of the superficial lymphatics, as well as of those of the substance of the viscus, together with the vesicles of different sizes, and in different stages of their progress, are

all distinctly visible on the outer surface. The section of the viscus shows three of the same bodies, which had been generated in its substance, in a considerably more advanced state. They had lost their transparency, their coats had become dense and opaque, and their contents were yellowish and of a thick consistence, so that the vesicular character was nearly lost, and that of a tubercle acquired.

PLATE II. Fig. 1. and 2. were taken from a sheep which I examined on the 15th of April, 1824. They represent the simultaneous course of the disease in two different organs.

In Fig. 1., which is taken from the liver, the following changes of structure may be observed. On its upper surface are seen several irregular-shaped, yellowish-coloured disorganizations. These are formed by the aggregation of different tubercles which had been formed close to each other, and coalesced in such a manner as to occasion the irregularity in the circumference of the diseased patches, which are accurately represented in the figure. The manner in which these changes are effected is clearly evinced by examining the cut surface of the disorganization. One large tubercle, in particular, is seen with a considerable number of small ones clustering round it, with their dense, firm coats; and showing the same irregularity in the outline which is observable in the upper surface. Another appearance in this figure should not be overlooked, namely, the transparent vesicle which hangs in

the cavity. In this part the transmutations had not begun ; and it appeared nearly in its primary state.

Fig. 2. represents a portion of the outer surface of the lung, two incisions having been made into it to show the condition of the deeper-seated changes of structure. In one, four tubercles which had united together were divided, and it will be observed that the appearance of the diseased mass, which is thus formed, is quite analogous to one in the cut surface of the liver. The other incision was made through a tubercle of considerable magnitude, the thickened coats of which, with the dark interior, are sufficiently apparent. In the other portions of the figure are seen a considerable number of roundish bodies of various sizes and textures : some were firm and hard ; others were less so, and almost semitransparent : whilst others were nearly as pellucid as that delineated in the preceding figure.

It may be proper here to observe that the portions both of lung and liver, which surrounded the diseased parts just mentioned, seemed not to have undergone any change of texture.

Fig. 3. represents the incipient disease in the lungs of an horse which I had killed on the 21st of April, 1824. In this figure several bodies of a circular or oblong form are seen. Of these, some were quite transparent ; others were becoming dense and opaque ; at one place the superficial lymphatics seemed conspicuous, and the trunks in several places appeared

to expand and to form the oblong vesicles: one of these is represented. I made attempts to inject these vessels with quicksilver but did not succeed, in consequence of air in the vessels.

PLATE III. Fig. 1. exhibits the uterus and its appendages to which I have referred at pages 31, 32, wherein an accurate description will be found.

Fig. 2. shows the state of the liver of the rabbit mentioned at page 24. After the descriptions already given of this form of disorganization, it is needless to point out again the several parts. The animal was brought to this state by artificial means; and on that account the representation is valuable. But it is, perhaps, of more consequence to observe that changes of structure after they have advanced to this stage may be removed by suitable means, as already stated.

The first four figures of PLATE IV. are illustrative of the case mentioned at p. 28. They are brought together here chiefly to show different stages of the same disorganization in various organs in the same individual. Fig. 1. represents a portion of the liver. On the surface small transparent vesicles are seen, diffused throughout the variegated, mottled substance, which the remainder of the drawing exhibits. In this specimen, therefore, we have the very same appearances, though in a more advanced stage, as those which may be seen in Fig. 1. of Plate I.

Fig. 2. 3. and 4, represent the same morbid change in the kidney, lungs, and spleen. The appearances represented in Fig. 3. are occasioned by the aggregation of a number of smaller bodies in the manner that is shown in the small sections under that figure. It will be observed that they correspond with similar sections of Fig. 1. and 2. in Plate II.

Fig. 5. and 6. represent portions of the lungs and liver of a person who died of tuberculous phthisis. The larger figures show the cut surface of each organ: the smaller figures exhibit the appearances of the superficies of the morbid part before it was cut into.

Other portions of the lung were in a much more advanced stage of disease than is here represented. In fact I selected this portion, in order to point out some of the earliest deviations from the healthy state: and I have contrasted it with analogous changes in another organ of the same subject.

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Fig. 1.

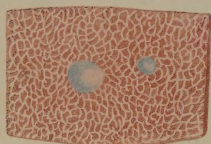


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.

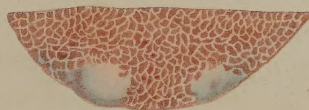
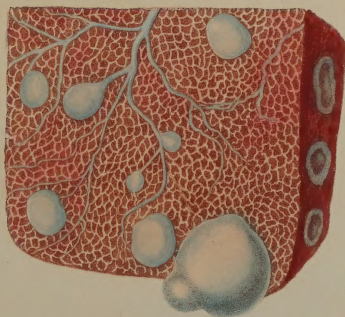


Fig. 5.



Drawn by H. J. Sharpey.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

Fig. 1.

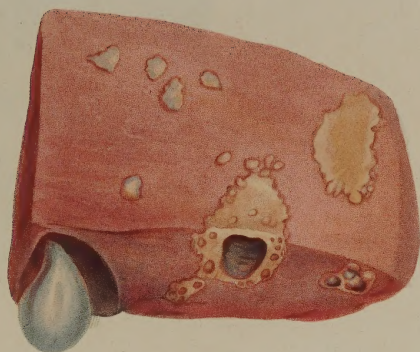


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3

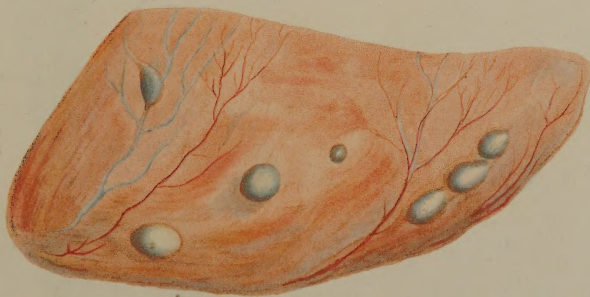
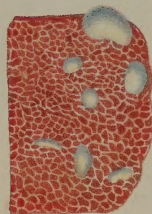


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Drawn by H. J. Dring.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

London, Published 1824, by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, & Green.

Fig. 1.

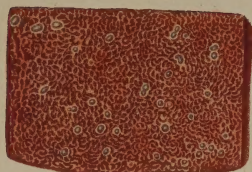


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

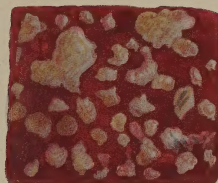


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



